

# BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE EDITOR.

VOLUME XII. NO. 76.

TUESDAY

MORNING, FEBRUARY 28, 1837.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

## POETRY.

WILT THOU REMEMBER ME?

When we have met no more to meet  
And years have passed me and thee,  
Wilt thou remember once how fleet,  
We thought the hours—and yet how sweet—  
Wilt thou remember me?

When lone, at eve, within thy bower,  
Thou sitt'st in silent reverie;  
Say—in the dream of that still hour,  
When Fancy yields to memory's power,  
Wilt thou remember me?

When friends are met, and mirth is loud,  
And every tongue is praising thee,  
One moment will thou quit the crowd,  
One moment turn thy looks to shroud,  
Whilst thou rememberest me?

And when they silence music's chord,  
For whispered word and merry glee,  
Will merry glee and whispered word  
One moment be unfit, unheard,  
Whilst thou rememberest me?

And when to reach thy lip and brow,  
Some happier lover hangs o'er thee—  
While he is pouring vow on vow,  
While he is praising, say, wilt thou  
Remember only me?

## DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

A new play, written by Mr Sheridan Knowles, was brought out at this theatre last night. It is entitled *The Wrecker's Daughter*, and differing in that respect from the former productions of the same author, is based upon a subject of domestic interest. The story runs thus:

The scene lies on a part of the English coast which is inhabited by a body of fishermen, who, to their mortal ordinary calling, add the lawless and daring trade of wreckers. Robert, one of them (Mr S. Knowles,) has one fair daughter, Marian, who is betrothed to Edward, a mariner. Edward, at the opening of the play, is about to make a voyage, the last before he is to become the husband of Marian. He departs. A storm shortly afterwards comes on, and the wreckers begin to prepare for the exercise of their wretched traffic. Of late doubts and suspicions have been rife among the wreckers, from the too frequent circumstance of drowned bodies washed on shore, bearing the marks of wounds which the rocks and waves could not have inflicted, but which must have been wrought by mortal hands. One man among them is suspected, a man of bad character and solitary habits, whose father has been transported, and who is shunned by his fellows. Black Norris, thus hated, but not less feared for his bold spirit, and envied for his success as a wrecker, has fixed his affections on Marian, and in order to get her into his power, forms the design of ruining her father. Marian, who is disgusted and ashamed at the dangerous and disgraceful practices in which her father is engaged, endeavors in vain to dissuade him from joining the other wreckers. Black Norris tries by flattery and an appearance of honesty to make friends with Robert, gives up to him a favored part of the coast which he had made his own, and by exaggerated tales of his own success, induces the old man to take possession of it.

—Here the body of a drowned man is cast up by the sea at midnight, and while Robert is standing beside it, Marian comes, amidst the storm, once more to try to persuade her father to desist and to return home. Urged by her strong persuasions he determines to do so, and goes off only to fetch his tackle, promising to follow his daughter, who climbs the cliff, but pauses to see whether her father follows her. At this moment Black Norris steals on. He is dressed in precisely the same garb as Robert. He finds Robert's knife, which the old man has dropped, and plunges it into the bosom of the drowned man. Marian is gazing from the cliff at this horrid scene, and through the uncertain light which the night and the storm afford, she thinks she discerns her father. She calls to him, he makes no answer. She believes it is he, and not Norris, who is committing this brutal act, and sinks swooning, overcome with horror, on the rock. Norris then steals off, Robert re-enters, approaches the body, finds gold in the pockets, and while he is thus employed, a body of wreckers, by the contrivance of Norris, come in and find Robert with the gold in his hand, and his knife sticking in the yet palpitating corpse of the drowned man. These proofs of his guilt are too clear to admit of doubt, and he is hurried off in the custody of the wreckers, who take it in turns to keep watch upon him till he can be delivered to justice. It is Norris's turn to watch. He comes to Robert, offers him the means of escape, money to assist his flight, and promises to befriend his daughter in the old man's absence. Robert accepts these offers, and quits the place of his confinement. Then enters Wolf, one of the wreckers, and Norris's only friend. He has a tale of horror to relate. He visited the body after Robert was taken—found it warm, bleeding, and alive; but hoping to aid Norris's schemes, he rendered no aid, sought no assistance, and suffered the victim of Norris's knife to perish. Norris excels in the success of his scheme, but his triumph is turned to horror and alarm when Wolf tells him that the murdered man was his own father! The remorse of the assassin, wild and violent for a moment, is checked by thoughts of the necessity of escaping detection. He leads Wolf with him, persuades him to fly the country, and having thus, as he thinks, avoided the possibility of detection, pursues his plan upon Marian and her father. Robert, who, although free from restraint, cannot bear to fly without bidding his daughter farewell, seeks his own cottage, and is so shocked to find Marian's manner that she is not convinced of his innocence, that he refuses to avail himself of the means of escape which have been afforded him. He is pursued, taken, and upon the testimony of his daughter, who, tortured between her filial affection and her sense of the sanctity of her oath, yet dares not violate the latter, is committed to prison. Marian follows him, implores for admission to his cell, which is refused him, and in this moment of her deepest grief and despair, Norris contrives that the false news of Edward's death by shipwreck, shall be communicated to her, which he follows up by an offer, that he will save her father from punishment, nay, prove his innocence, if Marian will consent to marry him. She has now nothing to live for in the world but her father, and after a bitter struggle she consents to the terms proposed by Norris. By some means, not very clearly explained, Norris keeps his promise, Robert is released and exculpated, and Marian prepares to become the bride of Norris. At this moment Edward returns, full of joy and hope; his voyage has prospered beyond his warmest expectations, and he comes with rapture to claim his Marian, just as she is about to set out for church. He is too late to prevent this; she has bought her father's life at the sacrifice of herself, and she cannot retract. The bridal procession approaches the church, the clergyman and Robert essay in vain to induce Norris to forego his claim, when, as they are just arriving at the altar, Wolf, a conscience-stricken maniac, rushes from the church, and in his ravings discloses the fatal secret of the crime in which he has been a participant. Norris, enraged at this discovery, stabs Wolf, who falls dead at his feet. Norris is seized and carried off to justice, while Edward and Marian remain to receive the reward of their constancy and virtue.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Remarks upon the Rights and Powers of Corporations, and of the Rights, Powers and Duties of the Legislature toward them, &c. &c.—By a Citizen of Boston.

### CORPORATIONS.—NO. II.

In noting the difference between corporations in England and America, "A Citizen of Boston" remarks—"In England, the power that grants the charter, the King or executive of the nation, cannot resume the grant of himself. In this country, the legislative power creates the charter, and that power can modify or repeal it," (although "a contrary doctrine is held by the Supreme Court of the United States.") "In England, many corporations are monopolies; here, they have only particular powers. In England, they are created for individual benefit; here, for the common good. In Europe, to grant exclusive privileges to favored individuals, to allow and encourage the accumulation of property in large masses, by means of primogeniture laws, and hereditary entails, owned, and controlled by the elder branches of families, is according to the genius of their institutions. By these means, most of the works which a civilized condition demands, and which can only be effected by a concentrated monied power, can thus be carried on in Europe by individual wealth. Here, the reverse is the case: our ancestors came here poor; the fundamental principles of their institutions were, to elevate the character, and improve the condition of the whole mass, by diffusing among all the citizens, an equality of wealth, as well as of political rights and privileges. The laws of primogeniture and entail, were not recognized; monopolies, except for new inventions that were profitable for the country, and those only for a short time, were forbidden by a colonial law, as early as 1641. Our ancestors, however, were fully apprised of the value and importance of associated and concentrated wealth, in carrying forward the great works which an advanced and an improved civilization demands. They gave charters of incorporation, but they gave them neither as monopolies nor perpetuities; they were particular and peculiar laws, regulating particular bodies of men for special and laudable purposes, the object being the common good, the individual interest of the corporators being secondary and subservient to the primary object—the common good and general welfare. But they did not cease to be laws of the land, because they were special and peculiar? Nor were they in any shape, ever beyond the reach of legislative action."

Under this view of the subject, and with these restrictions and limitations upon the grants, that they are always controllable by the legislative will, it seems to me, that charters of incorporation for business purposes, excluding corporations for trading in money, are here the natural consequence of the minute division of property, and its general distribution among the whole mass of the citizens; that they are peculiarly adapted to benefit persons of small means, and limited knowledge of business, who, by a concentration of their wealth, and a union of councils, under the direction of competent agents, can come into fair and safe competition with the skilful and the wealthy. Our business corporations are but a peculiar kind of limited partnerships; and if we cast our eyes in different directions, we cannot but see their beneficial influence upon the condition of the country, and their peculiar advantage to persons of small means."

The extract which we have given above, we believe, contains a pretty full view of the writer's opinions, in regard to business corporations,—what they were formerly considered by our ancestors,—the power which the legislature has over them,—considering acts of incorporation as special laws of the land, subject to be amended, altered, or annulled at all times, by the legislative will, and when considered in this respect, that they are beneficial to persons of small means, and to the community generally.

Under this view of the subject, viz: that all acts of incorporation are but special acts of legislation, which can be annulled at public will, (the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States to the contrary, notwithstanding,) it would seem that they were disarmed of all possibility of doing mischief, or of being in any way injurious, but on the contrary, great benefit to the community.

In the first place, we deny that this removes what we consider objectionable, in acts of incorporation for business purposes. And we also deny the right, and the justice of the legislature in passing these special acts; inasmuch as it is legislating for one section of the community, at the expense of the other. All laws should be general in their nature and application, having reference to the whole, rather than to any particular body of men or section of the community. And again, we deny that corporations are beneficial to persons of small means, and limited knowledge of business. The writer refers (as limited knowledge of small means,) to an act of incorporation for building a breakwater at Sandy Bay, situated on the extreme eastern point of Cape Ann. By this act, any individual could command any sum, from twenty-five dollars up to the whole amount. By this means, a contribution of nearly forty thousand dollars was raised, and a harbor built; the result was, that which before was a barren place, became a populous district.

Could not the same result have been attained without a special law, and has not every individual a right to contribute from twenty-five dollars to any amount he pleases, to a good work. We could cite numerous instances, where public works have been carried forward by private subscription, such as building bridges, dams, roads, &c. &c. without the expense of legislation.

Now we propose to state a fact which has come to our knowledge. An individual at his decease, bequeathed to a friend, a share in a manufacturing company—the original cost of the share was, we think, one thousand dollars, by and by, he was called on for an assessment, which he promptly paid, the share was the gift of a friend, he did not wish to dispose of it; he was called on for an assessment, and again he paid—he possessed a small property, he paid out the whole of it in this way, and finally became indebted to the corporation, and a beggar. We will let these two cases speak for themselves. But in our endeavors to arrive at the truth, in regard to the operations, effects and influences of incorporated companies, and concentrated capital, we should look to general results, and not to single or isolated cases.

Now we believe that all associations and combinations of individuals, and all concentrations of capital, (whether controllable by the legislative will or not) created by special acts of legislation, whereby certain individuals, or a collection of individuals, enjoy certain privileges and are clothed with powers which other individuals do not and cannot enjoy without a special act of legislation, to be unjust, unequal and dangerous in their tendencies, and that they tend to produce similar results to those which have been produced by the law of primogeniture, and entail in England.

Our ancestors were sensibly alive to this subject. They had seen and felt the manifest injustice in the laws of primogeniture and entail, and very wisely and justly adopted laws for the equal distribution of property among individuals comprising the same family. Still it appears to us that they had not sufficiently considered this subject in reference to a whole political family,—the effect of the concentration of capital upon the social condition of a whole people—whether by primogeniture laws, or by special legislative acts. When we consider their peculiar situation, it is not at all strange that they should adopt a wrong course in regard to acts of incorporation. They were strenuous advocates for religious freedom. They left their country and their homes for conscience sake, and yet they established Roger Williams and others as heretics for the expression of opinions which those who were in power considered heresies. The evils that have grown out of this species of legislation may be attributed to this *false step*. They should have made a general law applicable to all, instead of a special act for a particular few. Had this course been adopted we should not now be told that acts of incorporation for business purposes are a permanent contract which cannot be annulled by the legislature.

But in what manner do acts of incorporation, whereby capital is concentrated, operate, in like manner, or produce similar results to the laws of primogeniture and entail? The law of entail settles a certain amount of property in

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lands and tenements on certain individuals in succession, *unalienably*. But suppose this property was settled for a certain time only, or for the time being, it would be *virtually* making them *perpetual*, inasmuch as "wealth is power," and the wealth having once been obtained, the power of continuing it in the same line (by the enactment of laws) would result as a matter of course. Now, such we believe are, and will continue to be, (if persisted in,) the effects produced by the concentration of capital by acts of incorporation. The *individuals* composing the corporations may change, but the soulless corporations will continue to exist, for the power having once been obtained, nothing short of a *bloody revolution* could destroy it. We will further illustrate our position. The concentration of capital in incorporated companies produces similar results (to the laws of entail) for the time being, (provided they are controllable by the legislative will) and forever, if the due line is established, that they are a perpetual contract, and what is to prevent the establishment of this doctrine when the legislature becomes influenced, if not completely controlled by the combined influence of these accumulating corporations?

And again, the income derived from property held by entail, is not always, nor often expended in the vicinity where the property is situated. Look for a moment at the present lamentable condition of Ireland. The "First Report from his Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, 8th July, 1835," a review of which may be found in Article 2d of the London Quarterly Review for December, 1835, says, (speaking of the poor classes in Ireland,) "Many have died of *gradual starvation*." "Premature deaths from want are of every day occurrence." "We hope," (remarks the reviewer,) "shortly to have the evidence, not yet printed, on the relations between *landlord* and *tenant* in Ireland; in which will be found, if we mistake not, the main cause of the misery of the Irish people, viz: the execution of exorbitant rents as the condition of cultivating the land, the sole means of livelihood in that country, by those on whom the *law* has conferred its *unconditional* ownership, and who collect their rents from a famishing tenantry by help of an English army and an armed police." "The bulk of the produce of whose [the people's] industry, such as it is, is swept off to *other lands* to be sold for the exclusive benefit of a handful of men."

Many of the manufacturing towns in England are in almost the same situation, as that which has been described. Now we contend that these are the natural fruits of, and what may be expected from, acts of incorporation, whereby capital is concentrated. The labor and industry of the *mass* will be drawn from one portion of the country, to build up that of another—and thereby creates a class of dependents, whose physical, moral, and intellectual condition, will be of the most fearful character. Wealth, if we may so speak, sympathises with wealth, and when by its affinity becomes concentrated in masses, what power so dangerous!—what power so likely to destroy *all equality* in the social and political condition of a people?

While government and charitable institutions are conserving sea and land, for the purpose of devising means to diminish the vast amount of crime, misery, and distress, which exists, do they not overlook the *real causes*?

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1837.

*Witness Bill.*—If men will take the trouble to scrutinize the motives of their legislators who favor the continuance of a religious test for witnesses, they will find that their defence of this abuse in our laws springs from feelings of intolerance towards open infidels. They have, even the most stupid of their numbers, sufficient common sense to perceive that the law offers encouragement to hypocrisy—but hypocrisy, in their opinion, is preferable to open infidelity, since religion gains the advantage of the hypocrite's professions, though the hypocrite derives no comfort from its faith. They wish to induce all infidels to become hypocrites by persecution. They know as well as the Jesuits knew, that persecution does not alter a man's belief—but they know that it serves to alter his professions—and like the Jesuits, they care nothing about a man's faith so long as his professions are orthodox. This is almost the only remaining ground upon which they can establish any further legal persecution against those who have committed the sin of unbelief. They cling to it therefore with all the desperation with which a fighting vagabond will cling to his antagonist's ear, which he has got between his teeth, when he finds that he has lost all other power of harming him. The argument, that the test law encourages hypocrisy, will be of no avail with its supporters, except by affording them still stronger inducements for maintaining it. They are not so great blockheads but that they can understand what every little ragged urchin in the street could understand, who knows enough to run out of the way of horses and carriages. They know that it encourages hypocrisy—and this circumstance affords them one of their principal motives for maintaining it. The majority of them are hypocrites themselves—and would fall down and worship the golden calf to-morrow, if religion should so soon get out of fashion. Think you such individuals would vote for the abrogation of one of the few remaining laws which gives hypocrisy an advantage over sincerity and honesty? A law which affords to themselves an opportunity of deriving selfish benefit from the folly of bigots on the one hand, and from the sincerity of honest men on the other? Depend upon the truth of what we now assert, fellow-citizens, that this barbarous law derives its principal support from *infidels in disguise*—hypocrites in the various professions, but more especially in the law, who understand a thousand advantages which it may under various circumstances afford them over their more honest as well as their more gullible fellow-citizens. We do not believe that there is genuine bigotry enough in this Commonwealth even to keep such a law in countenance. The folly of it, is evident to the most stupid, as the means of accomplishing any good purpose; but the wisdom of it, considered as the means of aiding the designs of political knavery, is equally evident to thousands of hypocrites in this Commonwealth.

*The brig Carroll* was lately wrecked on the outer shoals of Cape Lookout. The lives of the crew were saved by a dog. The account by a person on board, says—

"We endeavored to get a line ashore all the morning but could not succeed, though only 40 or 50 yards distant, so strong was the under-tow. We had been exposed 14 hours to overwhelming seas, hail and snow, and almost chilled to death. Then we tossed overboard our dog Pillow, with a line round his neck, who reached the shore but with the greatest difficulty.—We were then able to get a small cable fastened to the shore and vessel, by which means we succeeded in gaining the shore with part of our baggage. Had we remained on board six or eight hours longer, we should inevitably have perished with the cold."

*Will Ostinelli* request the members of the orchestra not to make so much noise in fumbling back to their seats at the end of every act. They bother the performers and interrupt the play. Stoop low and step lightly, if you please gentlemen.

*A sketch of the plot of the Wrecker's Daughter*, Knowles's new play, which is advertised to be performed at the National to-morrow evening, and as being in preparation for representation at the Tremont, will be found on the First Page.

*Woe!*—Sir Geoffrey Hudson of the *Atlas*, finds fault with the sterling comedies of the *Belle's Stratagem* and *The Wonder*, and says that they should be banished from the stage! *Has any body seen Tom to-day?*

*A Judgship going a-begging.*—The office of Supreme Judge of the state of Indiana, has been offered to all the prominent lawyers of the state and refused. The salary, it is said, is not sufficient to support a family.

*Persons riding in the direction of Grove Hall* will be delighted with the *bon-mots* of the facetious *Flagg*. His *FLIPP* is also magnificent. *Flagg* deserves patronage, but, as Kilmer said, he should own an *omnibus*.

*Senior Pombo*, the New Grenadian minister, appears the most important personage on the public stage at this hour. John Bull is determined to cultivate his acquaintance,

*The ordination of Mr Bartol, as colleague pastor with the Rev. Dr Lowell*, will take place to-morrow forenoon. Doors open at 10 o'clock—services commence at 11.

*Messrs Hilliard, Gray & Co.* have published a volume of 150 pages entitled "The History of Banks: to which is added, a demonstration of the advantages and necessity of free competition in the business of Banking."

*Dr. Graham* delivered a lecture on the human soul last evening; a subject that one man knows as much about as another.

*We have received a communication exposing the gross mis-statements in "Sea Life," relative to the "Hos-*

*oice Heth's Grandmother.*—Another old negress has been discovered in Virginia, and is to be taken about for exhibition, as the grandmother of *oice Heth*.

*The citizens of Augusta, Ga.* have invited Gen. Clinch to partake of a public dinner, and he has accepted the invitation.

*A young man riding on horseback in Philadelphia*, on Wednesday last, was thrown upon the pavement, by a sudden start of the animal, and instantly killed.

*The performances last night at the Tremont were admirable—the house appeared to be entirely full. Miss Tree will appear to-night as Juliet.*

*The Western papers are disputing the point whether Poindexter is dead or alive.*

*Mars* complains that his recent occultation was not properly noticed.

*"Eau"* will be published soon.

*Mr. S. Fulton.*—One of the Senators in Congress from the State of Arkansas, is a native of Maryland. He served as aid to Gen. Arnold during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. He afterwards acted as Private Secretary to Gen. Jackson, during the Seminole campaign. Subsequently he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and at a later period was appointed Governor of the Territory, by President Jackson. He was elected to his present office by nearly an unanimous vote of the State Legislature. "Honor to whom honor is due."

*Tenn. Sent.*

*Norwich and Worcester Railroad.*—The Bill to aid in the construction of this road, has passed the Senate by a very large majority. The form in which, by the provision of the Bill, this aid is to be granted, seems to be less exceptionable than any other, and so far as we can judge, meets with general approbation. Unless Massachusetts has determined to withhold all encouragement to great works of public improvement, we can see no reason why this bill should not be passed. It cannot be seriously questioned by any man acquainted with the facts, that the opening of this Railroad, will be of great importance to the people of this State. Let any one look at the map—and let him call to mind the immense business which is now done at the various manufacturing and mechanical establishments in Oxford, Webster, Dudley, and the towns adjoining, in this State—and in Thompson, Pomfret, Killingly, Plainfield, and the adjoining towns, in Connecticut, and he may have some idea of the importance of a road passing through the centre of these towns. The business of this whole section of country was formerly done in Boston, now it is almost entirely withdrawn to other places. If this Railroad was completed, can any one doubt that a great amount of this business would come to Massachusetts and would add to the enterprise, activity and wealth of the whole Commonwealth? There is no section of country around us which, in a business point of view, is more important than the eastern section of Connecticut. Shall Massachusetts, in a cautious and prudent manner, aid in securing to herself the advantages of this business, seems to be the only question in the case. The security provided for by the Bill is ample—we may in this way lend our aid without costing the State a dollar. We cannot believe that Massachusetts will consent to stand still, while all the other States equal to her in population, are making rapid advancement in works of public improvement. New York has recently loaned the credit of the State, to the amount of \$3,000,000, to aid in the construction of the Erie Railroad. New Jersey, by a unanimous vote of her legislature, at its last session, has loaned her credit to finish a Railroad in that State. Pennsylvania has loaned her credit to a large amount for the same purpose. Maryland has just passed a law to grant the credit of that State, for some millions, to finish the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. North Carolina at the last session of her legislature, agreed to lend her credit to aid in making two or three Railroads there. Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia, are now doing the same, and all the great Western States have taken the subject in hand, with still greater liberality. The New England States have energies and resources which must be developed, or they will lose all their importance. It belongs to Massachusetts to take the lead. On this subject our people are not divided—let us aid all great undertakings in a prudent and safe way, and especially let us do so, when there can be scarcely a possibility of loss.

*Marg.*—Court—You need not say any more now.

*Marg.*—Am I not to be allowed to speak in my own defense?

His Honor was in a most enviable state of good nature, and repaid the following extraordinary *carte blanche*—the most unqualified, no doubt, ever accorded to a woman:—

*Court.*—I'll hear all you have to say by and by, and as long as you have mind to talk.

With this kind and unlimited assurance of explanation, Margaret yielded to the direction of the Court, with the simple remark—"I may not say all that is right and sensible, as people think I am a little out of my head at times."

Mr Stratton now had the floor, and with provoking precision pourtrayed Margaret's aberrations from the perpendicular. He had seen her in every stage of inflation, but never sober; and on Saturday night was called to take her out of Mr Sullivan's yard, in what he denominated "Irish Town."

*Marg.*—Dear Judge, I can hardly hold my breath, to hear that awful man run out so. May I speak now?

*Court.*—Yes, you may say anything you please.

*Marg.*—Well then, about Mr Sullivan's house, you see the matter is this way exactly, upon my honor, as a woman:—Since my little family have died away, I have gained my living by hard washing, scrubbing, and cleaning. I am no night walker; and never got by a single cent by any sort of dishonest way.

Mrs Sullivan took pity on me, and offered me a dollar and a quarter a week to work for her, but on Saturday night, when I asked her for some money, she said she had none, but as I wanted it very much, I urged her for it, till she grew angry.

Mr Sullivan—a pretty hot and passionate sort of a man—came in, and pushed me out of the yard; and when I raised my voice to publish to the neighbors his base cruelty, Mrs Sullivan cried

"Watch! Watch! take this drunken woman away, for she has given me some impudence!" Yes, that's the way they did it to wrong me out of my money and clothes.

*Court.*—But this defence of yours does not disprove your intemperate habits.

*Marg.*—Why, it would make any one intemperate to be put out of doors, and cheated.

*Court.*—You must go to the House of Correction for two months.

*Marg.*—Two months! For what?

*Reid.*—Getting drunk, and so come along.

A fine looking jack-tar, boasting of the respectable name of Hubbard Low, confessed the drunk, but with qualification justificatory, that it was his last day ashore, and he went on a frolic; as was natural, for a genuine son of Neptune. From the testimony of the Charles, it appeared that he might have got as drunk as a whale crew, if he had not violated the person of a watchman, with a back-handed wallop on the mazzard;—that was an offence of such an unpardonable character, as to require court-martial.

*Court.*—How drunk was the prisoner?

*Low.*—Just exactly drunk enough to know that the watchmen who took me, stole my handkerchief and penknife, and have not yet returned either to me.

The Charles treated this not very indirect insinuation with dignified contempt, and contented themselves with saying "he was crazy."

*Low.*—It was enough to make any man crazy—the way I was served when taken. I offered to walk quietly and soberly—that is, as soberly as I could—and was it my fault if I was mad when they cut me all to pieces with their sticks and hooks?

They let me have it thick and hard across my head, arms, and back, till I completely lost all patience, and thought I should lose my life, if I did not take care of myself. They have not only refused to deliver up my knife and handkerchief, but by putting me in jail they have made me lose my vessel, which has sailed.

The watch still treated the charge of theft with silent contempt, and he was duly fined \$3.00, and costs, for being unlawfully justified, and committed for want of cash.

The venerable Ruth Pashow, who has been the semi-annual victim of the unrelenting malice of the officers for the past thirty years, was brought up by Constable Glover, upon a charge of stealing a Turkey from Goddard's provision-store, in Cambridge street, on Saturday. She denied the soft impeachment, and solemnly averred that she only took the turkey for the purpose of carrying it home to examine it at her leisure, and, if she didn't then like to return it, or pay for it if it suited her notions of an eatable turkey. The witness, however said, that she had been doling it in and out of the store all the afternoon, without any known object, till about dusk, when she helped herself to the tempting bird, and made off. He was at the moment weighing a joint of meat for another customer, and did not follow her for a minute. When he went in pursuit, he overtook her in Hancock street, but at first could find no turkey. In her basket it was not—nor inside her gown; but most curiously stowed away in a fold of her shawl under her arm, which has sailed.

The watch still treated the charge of theft with silent contempt, and he was duly fined \$3.00, and costs, for being unlawfully justified, and committed for want of cash.

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The Court was uncharitable enough—strange as it may seem—to believe the witness, and not the unhappy Ruth, who was sent to that place where the turkeys, having been fed with brandy, rum, or gin, are utterly unfit to be eaten, except by worms, when in the course of nature's dissolution, they shall become

"Brothers to the insensible rock, And the sluggish clod, which rude swain Turns with his share, and treads upon."

David Welsh was brought up by Constable Hunt, for stealing a watch and clothing from the house of Mr Bartholomew Berry, in short street. Through the medium of a colored second-hand clothes dealer discovered. Committed for want of bonds of \$150 for appearance at Municipal Court.

*We have received a communication exposing the gross mis-statements in "Sea Life," relative to the "Hos-*

*oice Heth's Grandmother.*—Another old negress has been discovered in Virginia, and is to be taken about for exhibition, as the grandmother of *oice Heth*.

*The citizens of Augusta, Ga.* have invited Gen. Clinch to partake of a public dinner, and he has accepted the invitation.

*A young man riding on horseback in Philadelphia*, on Wednesday last, was thrown upon the pavement, by a sudden start of the animal, and instantly killed.

*The performances last night at the Tremont were admirable—the house appeared to be entirely full. Miss Tree will appear to-night as Juliet.*

*The Western papers are disputing the point whether Poindexter is dead or alive.*

*Mars* complains that his recent occultation was not properly noticed.

*"Eau"* will be published soon.

*Mr. S. Fulton.*—One of the Senators in Congress from the State of Arkansas, is a native of Maryland. He served as aid to Gen. Arnold during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry. He afterwards acted as Private Secretary to Gen. Jackson, during the Seminole campaign. Subsequently he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, and at a later period was appointed Governor of the Territory, by President Jackson. He was elected to his present office by nearly an unanimous vote of the State Legislature. "Honor to whom honor is due."

*Tenn. Sent.*

## POLICE COURT.

*Mrs Margaret O'Connell* is one of the persecuted of the earth; and, according to the testimony of Watchman Stratton, was very wet—both inside and out—in a by-place, in Broad street, on Saturday night. He kindly took her to the watch-house, and thence to jail, after which he, with equal unkindness, charged her with being a common drunkard. A warrant was issued, and in a trice, in was marched the plump little pattern of womankind—rather ragged in attire, but rich in a fearless and independent spirit, which she first displayed, by pointing at Stratton, and exclaiming—"Tell me, Mr Judge, if it's for the likes o' that man, to be taking me up, in the night-time, when I had no friend to see me have my rights."

*Stratton.*—You were wet with rain, or by falling down, and did not appear to know what you were about, and a string of men after you.

*Marg.*—Och, dear now; an' ye can say that, it's of mighty small use for a poor woman like me to open her lips, in the way of jus'ification. I'm no night walker, and was not in the street, till you took me out of Mr Sullivan's yard. It's hard usage I have received this last two months.

*Court.*—I'll hear all you have to say by and by, and as long as you have mind to talk.

His Honor was in a most enviable state of good nature,

28th—Arr Jas Mauay, Bigelow, Pacific Ocean; Sarah Elly, Boston, New York; Charlot, Lee, Richmond—all via Vineyard. Sailed Amethyst, Paris.

PORTLAND, Feb 17—Cld Rose, Landers, Charleston; Essex, Mitchell, Camille.

FRANKFORT, Feb 21—Sailed Zephyr, Carl, New Orleans.

PLYMOUTH, Feb 21—Arr Index, Griffin, and Linnet, Hartlett, Norfolk; 22d, Hector, Boston.

NEWBURYPORT, Feb 25—Sailed Sultan Short, Wilmington, Del.

NEW BEDFORD, Feb 25—Arr Condor, Dexter, S. Atlantic Ocean; 2100 wh and 50 sp; Fenelon, do 2700 wh and 500 sp. o. l.

26th—Arr Columbus, Ellis, New Zealand, via Pernambuco, 2100 wh and 60 sp. o. l.

PROVIDENCE, Feb 25—Arr Laurel, Wakefield, Matanzas; Austin, Elizabeth City; Planet, do; Arlita, Norfolk. Old Austin, Portrington, Wilmington.

26th—Arr Elizabeth, Sleeper, Savannah.—Below, brig Busy, Alton, do H. Vane.

NEWPORT, Feb 23—Arr Sea Bird, Maybury, New Orleans.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 24—Cld Henry Camden, Graham, Payne.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb 25—Arr Walter, Yorke, Liverpool; Alleghany, Michaels, do; Gazzelle, Eldridge, New Orleans; Georgia, Hobson, Boston; Granite, Bogg, do; Betsy & Jane, Fern-Indiana.

Belvoir, R. B. Morris, fm New Orleans; Panthea, Antigua; Ann & Leah, Lagunay.

26th—Arr Langdon Cheves, Baker, Charleston; Sylph, Atkins, Boston.

BALTIMORE, Feb 22—Cld Falmouth, Merrill, Cuba; Arcturus, Fouque, and Havre, Higginson, Charleton.

PROVINCETON, Feb 21—Sailed for the Bar, Alderman, Snow, Martinique.

PENSACOLA, Feb 22—Arr Magnolia, Mayo, Boston.

ST. JOSEPH'S, Feb 21—Arr Helen, Curtis, Portland.

ST. MARKS, Feb 6—Sailed Marshal Ney, New York.

12th Sailed Curtis, New York.

CHARLESTON, Feb 20. Arr Alpha, Thomas, Matanzas, Arkansas, Edmunds, Turks Island; Galaxy, Hallett, Lubec, Me.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb 14—Arr Geo. Henry, Wiswell, Plymouth; Neptune, Knowles, Norfolk; Peri, Mobile; Madawaska.

15th—Arr Emerald, McKenzie, New York; Rupert, do. Cld Tom Cringle, Barker, Providence.

16th—Arr Nestor, Harding, Liverpool; Concord, Millmore, Havre; Irene, Stetson, Boston; Cazenove, Correy, Vera Cruz, Arabian, Gardner, Charleston; Rapid, Lectaw, Boston; Factor, Myrick, Savannah.

## TREMONT THEATRE.

MISS TREE'S 7th APPEARANCE IN BOSTON.

THIS EVENING, Feb 28.  
Will be presented Shakespeare's Play of  
ROMEO AND JULIET.

Romeo Mr Murdoch  
Mercutio Held  
Juliet Miss Tree

To conclude with the Comic Opera of the

SWISS COTTAGE. Mrs Richardson

Prices—Boxes, \$1. Third Tier, 75 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

HERIDAN'S ROOMS REMOVED to Winter  
Street, one door from Washington Street.

2w feb 28

DANCING. MR DEUCHAR, having arrived in Boston, begs leave most respectfully to inform the public that he intends giving lessons in dancing to those who may favor him with a call. Mr D. having studied under the first teacher, in London and Paris. He has taught for ten years, during which time he was sent to the Imperial Court of St. Petersburg, for the purpose of getting the Mazurkas and Musica, which has become so fashionable. Mr D. has taught it in the principal cities in England, Scotland, and Upper Canada, being teacher to Sir John Colborne's family. He would recommend to those who may patronize him, to make up classes of not less than four, for the purpose of getting figures. Gymnastics will be practised.

In the class there will be taught Quadrilles, Waltzes, Mazurkas, Galopades, Country Dances, Medleys.

Mr D. may be found at Mr Wernwell's boarding house, No 85 Court, corner of Brattle st. M&T 127

BOSTON ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEVENTH

CONCERT.—The 7th Concert, by the Choir and Orchestra of the Academy will be given at the Odeon, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 1st, as follows:

PART I.

To Harmony; words translated from the German, by S. A. Eliot; the melody composed by Rousseau; harmony and orchestral accompaniments, by the Abby Vogler:

Solo on the Flute, with orchestral accompaniments on the Theme by Mozart.

Chorus, from Moses in Egypt: Night's shade no longer, &c.

Rosini Rosalini

Overture: "L'Italiani in Algeri."

PART II.

Will consist of "THE SONG OF THE BELL," words translated from the German of Schiller, by the President of the Academy; music composed by Romberg.

The graphic character of this beautiful Poem, which describes the various scenes and purposes for which a Bell may be used, and the singularly excellent and appropriate character of the music, have induced the Academy to bestow particular pains on its introduction. A translation of the words, with reference to the Music, has been made expressly for the purpose, and an edition of the work has been published, with a Piano Forte Accompaniment, which it is hoped may prove generally acceptable.

Tickets may be obtained at the usual places.

Performance to commence at 1/2 past 7.

After which, various other performances.

GRAND STAR AND WALTZ ENTREE, Led and arranged by Mr Buckley.

The whole to conclude with the

HUNTED TAILOR.

And the Horse Tally Ho.

Sir William Button, Mr Robinson.

FOR ST. THOMAS.

To sail 4th March.

The fine sloop HOOLY, Capt. Varina. For freight

and passage apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21

Granite wh.

FOR ST. JOHNS, N. B.

The sloop SPRAY, Capt. Geo. Duley—for freight

and passage apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 21

Commercial wh.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—DESPATCH LINE.

This day.

The STRAFFORD having been detained by the

weather, will receive freight this day and to tomorrow, and will sail as above. Loading opposite 70 Long wh.

For freight or passage apply to DANIEL DESHON, 6 Long wh.

feb 27

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The last sailing A coppered ship HENRY, B.

Price master, is loading at India wharf—having half

of her cargo arranged, will have immediate despatch, and take

steam at the Balize. For freight or passage, apply to S. R.

ALLEN, 110 Milk st. isth feb 11

FOR MOBILE.

On the 1st of March.

The coppered A ship SPARTAN, Chas.

Buniat master, having part of her cargo engaged,

will sail as above—for balance of freight or passage apply to

the master on board, at end of Long wharf, or to

DANIEL DE SHON, 6 Long wh.

feb 27

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

FOR MOBILE.

With dispatch.

The fine bark TURBO, Johnson, master, is loading

at India wharf, will sail as above. For freight or passage, apply to N. F. CUNNINGHAM & CO, 38 India wharf, or to the master on board, opposite 37 Central wharf. feb 23

FOR SAVANNAH.

—First vessel.

The superior sloop SHIELD, Chase, master, has

half her freight enganged. Apply to LOMBARD &

WHITMORE, 21 Granite wh.

feb 24

FRENCH COFFEE HOUSE.

(No 92 Washington street, opposite the Lion Theatre.)

BORCHART MEYER wishes to inform his friends

and the public in general, that he will open the above

named establishment as a public house, this day, where he

hopes his friends will call and judge for themselves, of his

Wines and accommodations.

N. B. He still continues the Dry Goods business at No

322, next door or south, where the ladies will find some fine sea-

sonable goods just received direct from Paris.

feb 23

FOR SALE.

A brick house in La Grange Place, 3 story and base

most, 22 feet front, 10 rooms, 2 parlors and china

closet, kitchen under the back parlor, well built and very con-

venient. Apply to JOSEPH BALCH, at Merchants' Insur-

ance Office, No 33 State street.

Not sold, it will be let. Swis feb 28

STEAMBOAT NOTICE.—The Boston and Hingham

Steam Boat Company, holding their 21st fast,

choose a Committee to receive proposals for leasing the OLD

COLONY HOUSE, in Hingham, and all its appurtenances,

for one or more years, or selling the same; also, together

with the above, or separately, for chartering the Steam Boat

GEN. LINCOLN, for one or more years, or for leasing or

selling the whole concern of the Company.

The Old Colony House stands upon an eminence commanding

a full view of Hingham Harbor, and the City of Boston;

the intermediate villages on the one side, and on the other

Nantasket Beach and an extensive view of the Ocean. In

the rear and adjoining the house is a very beautiful and romantic

grove of Oak. The house is very large and commodious,

containing about fifty sleeping apartments, with a large number

of rooms adjacent, and furnished, with every necessary

and convenient, in first rate style, can be had at a moderate

rate of charge, which is an expensive stable, car-

house, bath house, bathing nly, ice house, &c.

A summer residence combining so many advantages of salubrity of the air, the extent and sublimity of the ocean view on the one

side, with the scarcely less extensive and beautiful landscape

on the other; its proximity to those favorite resorts, Nantasket Beach and Cohasset Rocks, the short distance to the city,

and the facility of constant communication by the Steamboat,

cannot be found. It has of late years been extensively visited

by individuals from various parts of the country, and we have heard expressed but one sentiment of admiration for its beauty of its location, and the extent of its accommodations

for a summer retreat.

The Steam Boat Gen. Lincoln is so generally known as a

first rate and safe Boat, that no description can be

be necessary, for those who are desirous of trying them

examination, and she will be in thorough repair and ready

for service by the first of April next. The passengers have year-

ly increased, and although a cold season last year, the passen-

gers amounted to 32,000, which must materially increase in the

event of a warm season.

The Company have concluded to lease or sell a part of the

whole concern; but more particularly prefer to lease or sell the

House, with the view that it can be carried on to a much

better advantage by an individual, than as heretofore by the

Company. An opportunity is here offered for a gentleman

acquainted with keeping an establishment of this kind, we

think extremely favorable; as it is simply and elegantly fur-

nished, very little capital will be required, and it will be leased

on reasonable terms.

Proposals will be received at any time before the sixth of

March, by THOMAS M

